



Oregon Economic Update

October 21, 2016

Summary

Nonfarm payroll employment in Oregon increased by 2,400 jobs, and the unemployment rate rose to 5.5 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Oregon Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in Oregon increased by 0.1 percentage point to 5.5 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed rose by 931 in September to 113,200, while the labor force grew by 8,370 to 2,074,725. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 37 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Oregon. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Oregon stood at 5.7 percent.

The 10-year peak for the unemployment rate in Oregon was 11.9 percent in May 2009. This also represents the series high for the unemployment rate in Oregon. The 10-year low for the unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in May 2016. This also represents the series low for the unemployment rate in Oregon. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.0 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Oregon Payroll Employment

Oregon nonfarm payrolls increased by 2,400 jobs, or 0.13 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 6,400. Over the past 12 months, nonfarm payrolls in Oregon increased by 61,600, or 3.45 percent. Oregon nonfarm payroll employment has increased in each of the past 36 months.

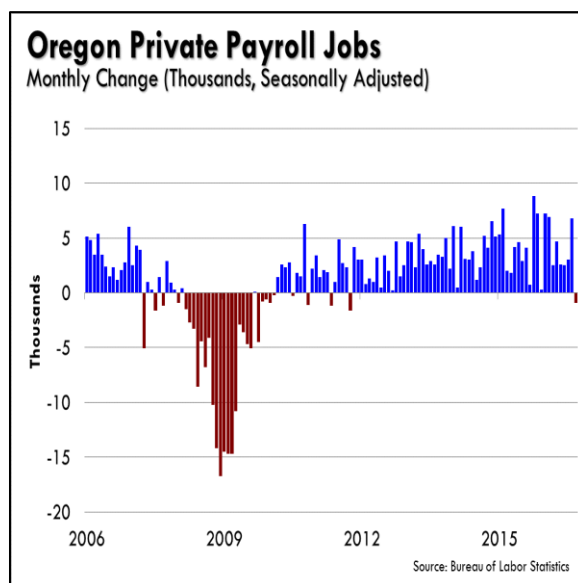
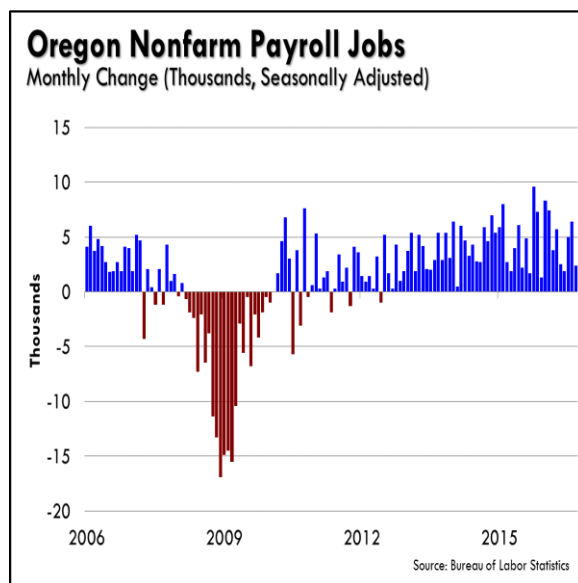
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 156,000 jobs in September, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending September 2016, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,447,000 jobs, or 1.72 percent. Oregon posted the highest percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment among the 50 states and the District of Columbia over the past 12 months.

During September, Oregon private-sector payrolls declined by 900, or 0.06 percent. Private-sector payrolls increased by 6,800 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private-sector payrolls in Oregon increased by 51,600, or 3.48 percent. Oregon private-sector payroll employment has increased in 11 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 167,000 jobs in September, or 0.14 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,302,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.91 percent. Oregon posted the second highest percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment among the 50 states and the District of Columbia over the past 12 months.

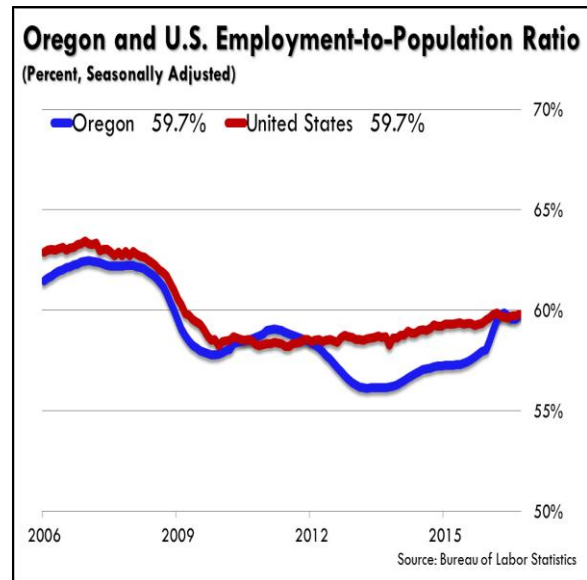
During September, total government payroll employment in Oregon increased by 3,300, or 1.07 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 200, or 0.74 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 600, or 0.67 percent, while local government payroll employment increased by 2,500, or 1.31 percent.

Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 10,000, or 3.32 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 2,700, or 3.08 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 7,800, or 4.19 percent.



The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Total Government (+3,300) and Professional & Business Services (+1,200). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Construction (-1,400) and Leisure & Hospitality (-1,200).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+18,300) and Educational & Health Services (+11,900). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Manufacturing (-900) and Mining & Logging (-200).



Other Oregon Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Oregon rose to 63.2 percent in September from 63.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 28 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oregon. The labor force participation rate in Oregon is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon was 66.4 percent in March 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.1 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.7 percent in December 2013. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Oregon.



The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 62.9 percent in September, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oregon civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 59.7 percent in September from 59.6 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 31 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oregon. The

employment-to-population ratio in Oregon is 2.0 percentage points higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon was 62.5 percent in February 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon occurred in April 2000 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.6 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 56.1 percent in July 2013. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in August 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.1 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.8 percent in September. That rate was 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for October is scheduled for release on November 18, 2016. The national employment situation report for October will be released on Friday, November 4, 2016.